

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.CHAMPAGNE LEMOINE,
CUVEE ROYALE.

We are sole Agents in China for the sale of this splendid wine.

It is supplied regularly to the households of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, to most of the leading Clubs in London and the provinces, and is also largely patronized at the military and naval stations at home and abroad.

It is a Champagne of the highest character, absolutely natural, without either artificial sweetness or dryness, and we can confidently recommend a trial to all judges of good wine.

Per Case 1 dozen qts. \$22; per bottle \$2.

(Telephone No. 66.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.The greatest attention has been paid to appliances
for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to
secure which we have added a Condenser cap-
able of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled
water a day, and are now in a position to compete
in quality with the best English Makers. Our
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the
manufacture throughout.LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"We continue to supply large bottles, as
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to the
ordinary size.COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the
full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZ WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1890.

It is not so certain that LI HAN-CHANG will
run this new scheme of his through, in face
of the strenuous opposition. We have seen
how the Chinese merchants in Hongkong
are opposing it, as the thin end of the
wedge, and, if he is wise, the Commissioner
of Customs at Kowloon will surely
exert all his influence to the same end.His Excellency has, unfortunately, already
been successful in floating a new tax,
on kerosine—some twelve or fourteen days
ago. It was based on the same excuse as
his proposed increase of taxes on cotton
—the Defence Fund. In this connection
it may be of interest to explain that the
system pursued at Canton is to levy an
import duty and a *lekin*. *Lekin*, translated
literally, means a thousandth part—that is
to say it is the hundredth part of the
title with which we are acquainted in
England. It was originally imposed
some thirty years ago, during the
Taiping rebellion, to form a sort of war
fund. It then amounted to one cash in the
dollar. Now, however, both the meaning
and the effect have been diverted—the
lekin charged all over China is, on the
average, half the import duty. It is
supposed to be devoted to the purposes of
defence, but that depends almost entirely
on the integrity of the local administration.In the matter of kerosine oil, to which
we referred above, the *lekin* is equal
to nearly 40 cents a case. The *ling-foi*
or Defence Fund charges, are about half
as much, so that each case, after having
import duty paid on it, is still taxed to the
extent of some 60 cents. As the number
of this imported through Canton last year,
according to the Customs returns, was
4,580,000, and through Macao 300,000—
eight times constituting a case—it is simply a
matter of calculation to see that the excess
revenue on that article alone was not far
short of half a million dollars, although
it has been farmed for considerably less.The monopoly has evoked no protest from
either dealers or consumers, unfortunately,
and LI HAN-CHANG may lack the perception
which would enable him to see when he
has imposed a sufficiently heavy burden.
If he does, and the extra *lekin* on cotton
yarn goes through, he is going to see
trouble. It is almost certain to be mod-
ified, though, even if it does come into
force.

TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, June 11th.

It is reported that France in adhering to the
conversion scheme invites upon applying the
proceeds to the increase of the Egyptian army
and thus hasten the evacuation of the country
by England.

M. Ribot stated in the Chamber that France
cannot allow England to establish herself in
Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-NIGHT the Stanley Opera Company will play
the *Mikado*. It is good business.

DURING the year 1889 16,040 horses, 43 mules,
and 231 donkeys were killed in the Paris
slaughterhouses for food.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the
Canadian Pacific Line, inform us that the steam-
ship *Parthia* arrived at Vancouver on the 11th
inst., from Yokohama.

The highest Central African mountain, Kilima
Njaro, has been ascertained by a German, Dr. A.
B. Meyer. He found it to be 19,700 feet high.
There is a crater at the top.

EUROPEAN military critics assert that the French
Army could be mobilized as soon as the German,
though the latter's equipment in arms and
supplies would be much superior.

PRINTING presses are now in preparation which
will work three continuous webs of paper at once,
making six-page or twelve-page papers just as
four and eights are now produced.

At the time the latest regular national census
was taken England had 443 inhabitants to the
square mile; France, 175; Germany, 217;
Austria, 158; European Russia, 40; Spain, 28;
Italy, 247; the United States, 14; Brazil, 3, and
Mexico, 12.

EDITOR McHaffey, who prints a Democratic
paper at Lima, Peru, presents this remarkable
specimen to his readers: "I would like to
see every Democrat who voted for a Republican
last Monday kicked by a jackass, and I would
like to be the one to do it."

A NEW phonograph, said to be much simpler
than any other so far introduced, has lately
appeared in N.Y. It can reproduce music and
the human voice in a most marvelous manner,
and one of its features is its cheapness, the wax
cylinders used costing only 3 cents.

OWING to scarcity of rice, which prevailed during
the last two months, the Government at Fochow,
says the *Echo*, has ordered their large stock
for sale at very low prices, and the dealers con-
sequently have also to lower their prices, which
are now considerable cheaper than a week ago.

The forest trees may be felled by a wire heated
to white heat by electricity, and drawn through
it, and it may afterward be cut into boards by
the same means, thus doing the work of a circular
saw. The only drawback would be in the fact
that the wood would necessarily be charred by
the passage of the hot wire.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
the following programme at the Barrack Square,
this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March "Light Infantry" Krul.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.
"The British Grenadiers" Scott.

A MUNICH firm has made a carriage which is
propelled by gas generated from benzine or
analogous material. The motor, which is not
visible from the outside, is placed in the rear of
a three-wheeled carriage over the main axle, and
the b. zine used in its propulsion is carried in a
closed copper receptacle secured under the seat,
from which it passes, drop by drop, to the
generator. The speed of the motor is absolutely
under control, and can be regulated by pressing
a lever. A speed of about ten miles an hour
can be attained.

H.M.S. *Rambler*, which left Brisbane on the
16th ult. had instructions to make a complete
survey of the channel at the scene of the *Quetta*
disaster. Of course there is now no doubt as to
the existence of the uncharted rock on which the
Quetta struck, and this has been buoyed, but the
instructions have been issued with a view of
discovering whether there are any other unknown
dangers in the immediate vicinity. The *Rambler*
will probably spend about three days making a
survey of the locality, afterwards proceeding to
Hongkong.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS the elder was apt to be
boastful at times. Thus he once observed at an
evening party: "I always keep a hundred louis
for the disposal of my friends." The very next
morning a "good friend" called to borrow
these hundred pieces of gold, but Dumas, who
was not to be caught napping, answered with a
smile: "Ah! my dear fellow, you don't quite take
in my meaning. To be sure I always keep a
hundred louis at my disposal for my friends, but
if I were to lend you the amount it would no
longer be at my disposal. Very sorry!"

HERE is a clever woman's comment on the
manner of women. Why can we not do as
men do, and write to each other only when we
have something to say? And why must we kiss
each other every time we meet? Kisses are
really not agreeable greetings to exchange. Very
few people know how to bestow or receive
them in a neat and satisfactory fashion. A
slovenly kiss is really a detestable article,
and makes one dislike and despise the
bestower. Of all my girl friends who kiss me
when we meet there is only one from whose
occasional greeting I do not involuntarily shrink.

Some but at the kisses with lips made into a
ball for the purpose. These almost give
one the toothache. Others bestow their dewy
lips upon one's cheek in a way that makes the
recipient propitiously but furiously for a hand-
kerchief. A third contingent kiss in a cold and
chilling way that says plainly enough: "I kiss
you because I suppose you expect it of me." I
always sympathize with these and would
gladly fall into their views. Let us make a non-
kissing compact company, and see how many of
our acquaintances will join it. The rules would
not forbid a kiss after a long absence, nor would
it interfere with lovers' kisses, or anything of
that sort, but only combat the custom of daily
greetings by osculation. I feel quite sure that
women's friendships would be firmer and more
durable if they would abandon all such heavy
demands upon it.

A FOREIGN military statistician figures out that
12 per cent of the French population are perma-
nent in the service, whereas in Germany
only 1 per cent is with the colors.

A MEDICAMENT more powerful than quinine in
contracting fevers is said to have been dis-
covered in Mexico. It is a plant called the
pobolano, the root of which contains a sub-
stance analogous to quinine.

ACCORDING to the *Times*, George Francis Train
ought to have done his sixty-days-round-the-
world trip for he left Queenstown in time to
reach New York in 59 days, and will get on to
Tacoma by special train G. F. T. is a good
deal of a man, and he seems likely to "get
there" notwithstanding.

AN Austrian photographer named Verens has
succeeded in producing a certain range of colors,
running from ruby red to light orange. He has
caught, also, a vivid French blue. Green, brown,
violet, and the variations of blue, have thus far
eluded him. But scientific men who have
followed his experiments predict that all colors
are obtainable, and that a revolution in camera
work is at hand.

We hear of a difficulty which has arisen between
the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association
and the captain of the steamship *Nanning*.
The *casus belli* is the summary dismissal of a
British second officer and the placing of a
German second officer in his position while
there were several qualified British officers on
shore willing to be the appointee. It promises
to be a very interesting case, and one of
great importance to British marine officers
generally.

COMMENTING on the revolution in the speed
that may be attained by ocean steamers when
they are constructed of the light and strong
metal called aluminum, instead of iron or steel,
the *London Spectator* says, editorially: "It is
calculated that a ship which, if entirely con-
structed of iron, would draw twenty-six feet of
water, would, when made of aluminum, not
draw more than four or five. Practically, then,
the light metal would triple or quadruple the
number of miles of navigable river in the world,
and we should think nothing of vessels crossing
the Atlantic in seventy-two hours."

DR. MORRIS MACKENZIE cordemans smoking as
being injurious to the voice, when asked in an
any way approached. His practical advice to
anyone who finds total abstinence too heroic a
strife of virtue, is to smoke only after
a substantial meal; and if he be a
silver or speaker, let him do so after,
and never before, using the voice. Let
him smoke a mild Havannah or a long-stemmed
pipe charged with some cool-smoking tobacco.
If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible,
let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar,
or cigarette to the hilt, and if he may add, risk
and only end. Local orators should bear this
advice in mind.

AN inquiry was held at the Magistracy this
morning, by Mr. Wodehouse, respecting the
circumstances attending the death by drowning
of a coolie who slipped off the gangway of the
Powin while carrying baggage on board.
Last Friday. The evidence showed that
the death of the coolie was caused by sheer
accident, and that P.S. 26, who is already
the happy possessor of the Billings
medal for saving life, would have succeeded in
rescuing the unfortunate man had not the
strong current sucked him under the steamer's
bottom. In recording a finding of "death
by accident" his Worship dwelt upon the
conspicuous gallantry displayed by Chinese
coolies, who at imminent peril to himself
promptly jumped into the water and dived several
times in the hope of rescuing deceased.

THE Baron de Villan nabth, Baron Fereux, who died
not long since, was as miserly in his life as he was
extravagant in other directions. It was one of
his peculiarities never to let servants, and the
waiters at the various hotels at which he
sojourned were for that reason not
partial to him. One morning, while staying
at the magnificent Maux Hotel, in Rio de Janeiro,
he came down to breakfast and ordered a coffee.
After he had eaten it he ordered a second.
"Baron," said the head waiter, maliciously, "it's
the custom with us never to serve the same
coffee twice at a meal. Is that so?" said
Fereux, and rising from his seat, he left the room.
In ten minutes he came back into the dining
room. "Waiter," said he, "I have just bought
this hotel, and am master here now. As you
will not be able to get accustomed to my plan
of serving the guests a cordi g to their wishes,
you are dismissed at once." Thereupon he took
up his napkin again and called to another
waiter: "Now, bring me another coffee!"

THE Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon.
The principal business was the consideration of
the overruling question. A mass of corres-
pondence was laid on the table in respect to
which Mr. Francis had written the following
minutiae: "Incomplete—Does not state what
Committee of this Board is sitting why it is
sitting or what it has done. Does not show
the present state of the law. The papers,
such as they are show a terrible state of
affairs. L. W. in force since 1878, that should
have prevented over crowding and secured
proper inspection of coolie houses, never
enforced. And the Sanitary Board faking
a most pressing sanitary reform, less the
precis Health Officer should be en-
dangered. The following resolution was passed:
"That the Colonial Secretary be informed
that a Committee of the Board has been con-
sidering the question for many months and has
collected a large mass of statistical information,
and when its report, which is soon to be ready,
comes before the Board, the Board hopes to be
able to make some practical recommendations
for abating the overcrowding which is known to
exist."

THE butchers of Bombay have followed the pre-
vailing fashion, and struck work, but, unlike their
fellow workmen in other parts of the world, for less
pay, at least their resolution amounts to that.
They met the other day, four hundred strong, in
a formal meeting, and decided that it is
oppressive to shave the heads of Hindoo women,
and have agreed that if any barber help-
ward persists in the operation, he shall be expelled
from the new rule that passed will never
be broken until it is repealed, and anything
of this sort, but only combat the custom of daily
greetings by osculation. I feel quite sure that
women's friendships would be firmer and more
durable if they would abandon all such heavy
demands upon it.

THE warrant for the arrest of a gentleman
whose embezzlements are rumored to amount to
something over \$200,000, is not yet executed, but
he won't leave the colony unless the detective in
charge loses him.

THE alarm grills for men-of-war or harbors,
to protect them from the sudden attack of torpedo-
boats at night, as proposed for use in France,
consists of wire supported by buoys placed at
intervals all around the vessel. Should an enemy
break through the line at night a light flares up
and discloses his position.

FROM the list of arrivals, stock and settlements
of tea, any the *Footwork Echo*, it will be observed
that arrivals are not yet completed, as many
qualifications have not yet arrived. From what we
learn the natives do not intend to bring all their
teas down unless the demand is good, as they
hope in case no remunerative offer is made, to
have the heavy like, and other taxes which they
have to pay as soon as less are moved down.
The step is undoubtedly a wise one, but we fear,
the want of sufficient funds is the main cause.

IN the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly last month
Mr. Dibbs read a letter from the Principal
Under-Secretary enclosing an extract from the
private letter addressed to the Premier by Major
General Edwards, dated Hongkong, January 24th,
1890. He acknowledged the courtesy of the
Premier in sending him the extract, which was
intended to reach him before he delivered his
speech. He believed that that speech would be
incomplete without the information thus supplied
to him, and that he had previously made some
inquiries about from the Premier. The extract
was as follows: "A portion of the Chinese
Imperial Fleet is now at anchor under our
windows, consisting of two magnificent ironclads
of the newest type and four very fine and heavily
armed cruisers. Admiral Tingle, who commands
was an old comrade of mine when we both
served with Gordon in 1864. I have been
urging him strongly to take his fleet and
show his flag in foreign ports, especially
in Australia, but he cannot go this year
further than Singapore. Would not that help
your federation? No greater attempt had
been made to cross this country than that on
the part of this Imperial officer. It was sent to
the Premier for the purpose of intimidating the
public of New South Wales. An Hon. Member:
He never used to do so. Mr. Dibbs was
about to continue, when Mr. Garrett rose to
order, and said the hon. member had no right
to address the House again in this debate after
having closed his speech the previous night. It
was most unfair. The Speaker said the hon.
member Mr. Murrumbidgee had asked the hon.
member of the House to read the letter, but the
hon. member was not entitled to enter into
arguments based on the letter. Mr. Dibbs said
he thought he had the approval of the House.
He moved that the letter and extract be printed.
The motion was agreed to.

THE Viceroy Chang Chih-tung of the Hu
Provinces issued a proclamation to the pawn-
shop proprietors ordering them to reduce the rates of
interest which they charge on commodities
pledged to them by persons in straitened
circumstances. The proclamation commands
that from the 1st month of the 9th moon it is
legal to charge 21 per cent per annum, but during
the 10th, 11th and 12th months only 18 per
cent per annum shall be charged. Hitherto they
have been in the habit of charging 24 per cent
per annum all the year round, so when this
proclamation was posted, the pawn-shop prop-
rietors demurred against the order. The
Viceroy issued another proclamation, contain-
ing the following passages: "If you prop
rietors of pawn-shops comply with my order, I will
reduce the interest on the Government deposits,
which are in your possession, by 4/10 of one per
cent during the months of October, November,
and December (the Government charges the
pawn-shops for money lent them 12 per cent
per annum); but should you refuse to comply
with my order to reduce the interest during the
mentioned 3 months, I will make an order that
all the Government money now in your possession
to the amount of Tls. 300,000, be returned,
so that I may establish a Government pawn-
shop, in order to benefit the poor people, and
should you not be able to return all the Tls.
300,000, let me have Tls. 100,000 first, and pay
the rest in instalments." Of course this method
of calling in the Government money would
be a certain disaster to the people's shops
business, so the proprietors have demurred
against their body to negotiate with H.E. Chang, and
say that they are willing to obey his order, but
they must charge 24 per cent per annum for the
first 11 months, but during the 12th month on all
articles pawned, they will only charge 18 per cent.
Whether H.E. will accede or not remains to be
seen.

SAYS the New York *Sun*—Ten millions is the
amount fixed by the late William H. Vanderbilt
as a reasonable competence for anybody. Ten
millions is all a man needs, he used to say.
What goes beyond is mere surplusage. Yet
there are single estates in New York which are
accumulating at the rate of \$100,000 a year
and their possessors do not seem to be sat-
isfied yet. The Astor estate must be increas-
ing at something like that rate, and John
D. Rockefeller is reputed to be laying by as
much annually. The average expenses of all
the possessors of the great fortunes we have
named are a very small part of their income,
so that the accumulations go on little affected by
them. Most of these men, too, are comparatively
young, and if they live to seventy years, with the
rate of increase undiminished, the fortunes of our
day seem as small as Mr. Astor's twenty millions
in 1845 seem to us now. Meanwhile the estates of
five millions and ten millions are also increasing
rapidly, very few of their possessors expending
more than a fifth, or even a tenth part of their
incomes. What is going to be the result to
society of this vast accumulation of private
wealth? We do not believe that it will be
calmly predicted by so many gloomy philoso-
phers of this day. The public will benefit
by the aggregation and competition of these
enormous estates lessening the rates for
money. Individuals will hold the property,
but for their own interests they will have to
administer it as a trust for the general interest
and advantage. It is possible, too, that fortunes
so great will come to be regarded as burden
rather than a prize to be sought for with zest.
The average comfort, too, is steadily increas-
ing. Mr. Astor, with his wealth, could not
have bought aids to the enjoyment of existence
which invention and improvement since his day
have brought within the general reach until they
have come to be regarded as actual necessities.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

The five men charged with being in unlawful
possession of nearly 700 ba' of opium, who were
remanded by Mr. Robinson at the Police
Court yesterday, were again before him this
afternoon. Mr. Mossop, appeared for the
defendants, and cross-examined P. C. Green,
who stated that he told the coxswain of his gig
to ask the man who appeared to be the
master of the boat in which the opium was
found, if he had a permit, and received no
answer. He then took all the
occupants of the boat to the station. One
of the defendants handed him a letter, written
in Chinese, as soon as his boat drew alongside
that of the defendants. They were rowing when
he stopped them. If the defendants' boat had

had a light it would have been placed on deck
at the bow, and been visible a good distance off.
There was no lamp in the boat at all, and it
was not heading towards Mon-kok-Isol; but
on the contrary was going in the direction
of Sam-sul-poo. It was fully a mile and a half
past Mon-kok-Isol.

Lo Yau, interpreter at Yau-ma-ai, stated that
when the defendants were brought to the Station
at 11.20 p.m. on Wednesday, the chief man
amongst them stated that a permit for the opium
seized had been sent to the Opium Farmer's
factory at Mong-kok, and that the opium was
going to Mong-kok for preparation purposes.
He also gave his name as Ah Kau, of West
Street. Another of the prisoners stated that
he was an employe of the Opium Farmer;
while two others made no statement at all.
The fifth prisoner stated that the boat was
licensed. He did not hear any of them say who
the master of the boat was.

P.C. 439 stated that he was coxswain of the
Police boat which seized the opium.

At this juncture Inspector Mathieson applied
for a remand in order that he might have time
to ascertain further particulars respecting the
boat. To this Mr. Mossop objected on the
grounds that it would be a great hardship to the
defendants were there any further delay. He
insisted that there was no case whatever in
accordance with section XXVII of the Ordinance.
His Worship granted a remand until Monday
next.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY

Are steadily achieving popularity, in spite of
the obstacle thereto which a poor "first night"
has thrown in their way. They drew a full house
last evening when *Lalla Rookh*, a burlesque
specially written for them by Mr. L. A. Massey,
was produced. A few of the audience were
as full as the theatre, and got a trifle
rowdy in the exuberance of their delight,
but the critical majority were equally well
pleased, if less demonstrative. *Lalla Rookh*
is a brightly written absurdly abounding in
humor, and it was so well-staged, and played
with such evident pleasure by the Company,
that it caught on from the very begin-
ning. It was Miss L. Schlerick's turn to be a
"principal," and as *Lalla* she made a very good
appearance, her singing being unexpectedly
nice. Miss Ada Stanley, who supported her
as *Fulla*, the minstrel bride, was
exceptionally successful, and a cured several
hearty recalls to her spirited impersonation.
It was still, we noticed with regret, suffering
from a cold, but she very courageously essayed all her
songs, and was by no means lacking in dramatic
ability in her character of the waiting-maid.
Miss Ada Maitland was a lovely *Peri*, and
the five maidens of honor were charming. Mr.
W. Danicoll made up as a Cherokee for the
royal *palace*, and was far out-played
by Mr. H. Pyne, the intensely humorous com-
edian who, in *emancipated Faddlers*, his Prime
Minister, Mr. Pyne quite riveted attention when-
ever he had any "business," and provoked
incessant laughter. Mr. Frank Fletcher—or was
it Mr. Boyd?—was dark and comically villainous,
and there were a lot of others who deserved
a detailed reference. The best bit of the whole
show was the evolutions performed by the
chorus—it was extremely clever and "fetching."
Taken all round, the burlesque was a great
success, and except for *Ske*, which is to be pro-
duced to-morrow night, and which is the very
best of the Company can be surpassed. If
it is reproduced before the departure of the
Company, the public—if they want to see some-
thing well-staged and fairly well-played—will
do well to take advantage of the opportunity.

HOW THE OPIUM HABIT IS
"CURED."

On the 2nd inst. the Peking correspondent of
the *N. Y. Daily News* writes as follows:—
At the Missionary Conference a good deal was
said about morphia-eating, and a resolution was
passed against the countenance in any way
by missionaries or their converts of the use or
sale of the drug in this insidious form. The
extent of this use of morphia seems to have come
as a surprise to the Conference. Strenuous
efforts were made nearly twenty years ago by
Dr. Dugden to expose the business and so stop
it. In his Hospital report for 1870 he stated
among other articles and placards prepared in
Chinese was one particularly on the preparations
of opium, with special reference to the white
powders prepared and sold by the foreign druggists
at Shanghai and Hongkong, and bought
largely by the Chinese as an anti-opium remedy.
The analysis of these powders showed their
constitution to be morphia and starch. Some
good has already been done by exposing in the
public press and otherwise this wholesale de-
ception. A placard with the *Pai yau chen* (white
powder) the deception of the "Chinese white-
powder" was lately placed over Peking and a
was sent to H. E. the Viceroy at Tientsin, who
thereupon discontinued the large supplies of the
powder which he had ordered for the troops.
Some of the high officials had already given
tablets in praise of these powders, and to this
day these tablets are doing excellent service to
the sellers of the drug. It was also suggested
that the Customs should charge a heavy duty on
the importation of morphia. This latter sug-
gestion has hitherto, however, gone unheeded.
As attention is now being directed anew to the
subject, something may be done. The above
report adds that the Chinese are ignorant of chem-
istry and of the active principles of drugs, and
they have consequently been led by the white
colour of the hydrochlorate of morphia to believe
that it is not opium. These powders have
consequently sent the conscience of the country
to sleep. The writer of the paper read at the
Conference on the statistics and resolutions
on the evils of the use of opium, adduced the
fact of the prevalence of these powders and oth-
er foreign and native anti-opium remedies. All
containing opium in one form or other, as
evidence of the desire to abandon the habit of
the opium smokers. At the same time it is well
known that most of this class continue all their
days to have recourse to their remedy. They
leave off the smoking but remain addicted to the
medicine, and the latter exerts an even more
powerful influence and is more difficult to
abandon than the original evil. In too many
cases the opium devotees seem satisfied with the
outward appearance of having given up the pipe
and lamp.

Inquiries that we have made in Hongkong,
respecting the above, fully confirm these
allegations. Two of our leading firms of chemists
undoubtedly do a very large trade in this insid-
ious "medicine." At Tientsin there is a Chinese firm
as Dr. Pick wrote last year, "the account of
their operations in this direction reads like the
record of some of our great Western houses." They
spend certainly not less than 50,000 taels a
year in advertising their "opium cure" of
morphia and chalk. A Canton dealer in the same
preparation has given a contract to a local firm
here for the supply of 40,000 four-ounce bottles
annually, which in itself shows the colossal
dimensions of the traffic. A "Goodman" firm
recently wrote to certain dealers in Hongkong,
inquiring the quotations for morphia "per
thousand ounces." China can never advance
until her people are lulled to sleep by a habit
which prevails to this incredible extent.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, 10th May, 1890.

The labor turn-out will be productive of good.
It has shown in France, that there is a clear
line of demarcation between the working men
and the working revolutionists, or anarchists,
with whom they will have nothing to do, and
hand them over to the attention and tender
mercies of M. Constans, and his resolute suc-
cessors. Nor will the working men tie their
interests to any political party. They intend to
deal directly with Parliament. They have
renounced the soft-anarchism of the Municipal
Council. The assembled myriads have also
discovered that their remedies lie chiefly in
themselves; that they are qualified themselves
to handle required solutions, by means of
voluntary combinations, legally organized, and
disciplined through conviction.

The Labor demonstration was not an agitation,
but a phenomenal manifestation of the working
class, to draw attention to its grievances and
demands. As the workers are resolved not to
stray from legal paths, they may calculate upon
an immediate attention and a sincere examina-
tion of their complaints. The impossible is
not dreamt of on any side. Two armies are
in presence: combined employers and
organized workers. Happily, the issues affect
both like, and cool heads, conciliatory
spirits, commonsense, and fair play, will never
allow the two forces of society and of civilization,
to engage in any Kilkenny catfight. In the
evolution now taking place, a liberal advance
of course will be made for both—headstrong
possessors temperaments, and needy knife-
grinder characters.

As there are said to be means for arrangement
with heaven, so will there be found means of
accommodation with manifestly bottom plank
—48 hours per week for work. Since the big
turn-out, a fresh stimulus has been imparted
here, to the organization of the workers. It
has even extended to female employes—shop
assistants especially. It is only the first step
that is difficult, that is, the effect. The London
demonstration of the 4th of May, has positively
astonished the French by its magnitude, its
discipline, and its business ends. It has learned
that in keeping of the law will be found great
reward. There is one phase in the labor move-
ment in France to be noted; the guards, point-
men, strikers, porters, etc. of the railway com

pect any more triangular closing flap pink notes. M. Merenne has estimated the number of nethists in Paris, to be 50,000—including those catalogued "dentists," among the nethists. Professor de Rosny of the college of France, who leads the new crank, and keeps like Schopenhauer an image of Buddha in his bedroom, asserts there are 30,000 Buddhists in the capital.

For missionary purposes then the harvest is great. Now is the moment to re-install the 300 parish priests, who on the first of January last were on the suspended list, for violations of the Concordat. What has given an impetus perhaps to the imported "ism," which includes 500 millions of people, not counting Parisians, is the fact, that one of the lay auditors at Professor de Rosny's lectures, is the wife of the contractor for the demolition of the Annamite and other structures, connected with the Exhibition on the place des Invalides, who brought the temple and big statue of Buddha. By law, 30,000 Buddhists can claim state endowment, so the *Ministère des Cultes* would have in his charge, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mahomedans—and Pagans.

The Curio world has had a scare; one of the two famous wooden shoes, or *Sabots*, that J. J. Rousseau wore, and is reported to have made at Ermenonville for walking over the damp grass, was missing. An archeological hue and cry was raised, and the two clogs have been discovered perfectly safe, in the cupboard of a war-office clerk, whose grandmother had them from the philosopher. Comte Tolstoi, another of Nature's men, makes his own shoes, but in a *Kana des Vaches* but has a supply of old *sabots* to meet the relic passion of tourists in summer, and with which to light his fire in winter. They are as plentiful as original Corot landscapes.

The Copper-rings, who wrecked the Comptoir d'Escompte, are at last in the dock. Only four of the principals are put on trial; the others have compounded, or are men of straw. They are accused of conspiring in 1887, to rig the copper market, by doubling the price of the metal and so injuring industry; highest penalty, 12 months imprisonment, 10,000 fr. fine, and 5 years police surveillance. The Comptoir d'Escompte of which the accused were directors, was utilized to finance the ring; this devoured 100 fr. millions, the entire capital of the bank; the total loss on the metal corner was 157 millions. In 1887 and 1888, the council distributed fictitious dividends on the shares; in 1888, the bank made 8 fr. millions profit, when a considerable deficit was the truth. Highest penalty, 5 years imprisonment, and 3,000 fr. fine. Their fortune to the last centime is liable to make good the 64 fr. millions of the bank's unrecovered capital.

There are 14,500 relieving offices, in the 87 departments, which relieved in 1889, 1,405,500 persons, or 65 per cent. of the rural population. In London, the percentage of poor is 2.7. The poor's official budget for Paris, is 41 millions.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Taotai here has issued a proclamation, by order of the Viceroy, informing the people that Chungking is to be opened to foreign trade, but the date on which that important event is to take place is not given. There is much adverse comment on the subject and all sorts of rumours are in circulation as to what sort of regulations are to be adopted; and upon the whole the merchants do not seem to like the proposed change, as they do not think they will be benefited by the new arrangements. But as no regulations have been adopted, it is impossible to say anything definite concerning the matter. The Chinese are always opposed to anything new which they don't thoroughly comprehend. There is no doubt but that regulations will be formed to work satisfactorily and facilitate trade, especially should a man of Mr. Hobson's ability be sent here to open the port. But that the opening of Chungking to foreign trade will materially benefit the foreign merchants in China is, I think, very doubtful. It will have the effect of offsetting down foreign goods in Chungking chapter by the half duty, which will benefit the consumers, and no native produce for export will pay a half less, and that is, I think, the sum total of the benefit to be derived from opening the port. It is pretty certain that no foreign merchants will settle in Chungking to do business, for all native produce can be bought at Shanghai on better terms to the foreign merchant than at Chungking and without any risk to run which he cannot cover by insurance. There will be no goods sent away from Chungking under transit pass, as the *lekis* in this province is very light, probably not amounting to half of the transit duty. It is much to be hoped that the opening of this port, or something else, may occur to revive the trade which appears to be unusually stagnant. There are complaints from every branch of business that there is no demand for goods and heavy losses have been sustained in every line. It was naturally supposed that there would be a brisk demand for piece goods, owing to the high price of raw cotton, which is now higher than it has been for many years, but such expectations have not been fulfilled. The high price of cotton has created a great demand for cotton yarns, the trade in which, like almost everything else, has been done to death. The dealers in yarns all made money during the first and second Chinese moons, as every body went in for them to their utmost ability. The consequence is that the market is glutted. There is now an immense stock on hand with little or no demand, and it is being sold at a heavy loss. The trade of Chungking has been for several years vastly overdone, and at least sixty per cent. on borrowed money, and, loss or gain, goods have to be forced on the market in order to meet bills drawn against them. Under such circumstances there seems to be no remedy, unless the merchants decide to confine their operations to the amount of capital they possess and not deal with borrowed money. For several years the profit on piece goods to Szechuen has been very small, and an occasional wrecked junk takes off all the profits of a year's work. The three officials who were sent to Ichang to humbug the *Kuling* people have, I am informed, all been given lucrative situations as a reward for the zeal they displayed in that business. That they were sent there to obstruct, and not to make any regulations, is well enough known, which propositions they intended to make, and which they did make, was reported here as they passed through on their way down. The outcome is probably as well as it is; for had the *Kuling* been allowed to make the attempt, there could have been only one result, and that a wreck, for it is perfectly well known that there was not the most remote possibility of her ascending the rapids, as she has never accomplished ten miles an hour that I have heard of, though her builders calculated she would make fourteen. That even would have been but a poor show for a boat built especially to navigate so strong a current as there is known to be on the Upper Yangtze. In the course of time there will doubtless be a steamer built to run on that route; though dangerous, it is by no means impracticable.

If there is anything in the number of people employed, the missionary cause in this province seems to be prospering, as there are now nearly

one hundred and twenty missionaries of the several denominations. The Roman Catholics have about ninety foreign priests and nearly as many native priests, and there are about thirty Protestants. It is difficult to form any idea of the real progress being made, as a casual observer is only too apt to form the opinion that a Chinaman's religion is only skin deep. But Harter has said that "For ways that are dark and trick that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar;" and I think that there is no part of China where the saying is more applicable than in this province, as the Szechuenese are noted all over China as being tricky and thoroughly unreliable.

There is one thing, however, apparent even to the casual observer, and that is that the medical missionaries are doing a great deal of good, and are far more likely to give the natives a favourable opinion of foreigners than any amount of preaching would ever do.—*Mercury*.

HOW TO GO TO SLEEP.

Correspondents of the London *Spectator* have been supplying that journal with various remedies for sleeplessness. A curate in London is afflicted in direct proportion to the mental worry and absence of air and exercise he has to endure, and finds that "to walk even one mile in a day is a great thing" in the way of a remedy. At the moment, he says, the best thing one can do is to get up, drink half a glass of water and walk round the room. The slight alteration of cold and warmth has a soporific effect. For permanent result: "Live healthy. Avoid too little and too much exercise, food, especially wine. Dine lightly, eating very little meat, drink only one glass of wine. Bathe an hour before dinner, not before going to bed. Do something in the evening that does not excite you, something like whist, that does itself mechanically. Decide how much sleep you ought to have—say eight hours—and get up sternly when you have been in bed eight hours however long you have been awake. Increase your air and exercise gradually."

A journalist, when suffering from an over-excited brain, and finding his eyes in constant movement, although the lids are closed, resolutely moves the great downward-say, to the foot of the bed—while the lids are kept closed. If this sleeplessness arises from fatigue he takes a remedy for that. "A most wretched lie-awake" of thirty-five years' standing, who had for ten years thought himself happy if he could get twenty minutes' sleep in the twenty-four hours, took hot water—a pint, comfortably hot, one good hour before each of my three meals, and one or two last at night—naturally, unmixed with anything else. The very first night I slept for three hours on end, turned round, and slept again till morning. I have been faithfully and regularly continued the hot water, and have never had one "bad night" since. Pain gradually lessened and went; the shattered nerves became calm and strong, and instead of each night being one long misery spent in weeping for the morning, they are all too short for the sweet refreshing sleep I now enjoy."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS,

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.

Unlike many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain. If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Obstinate disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obliterated.

FOR SALE

BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.

Today's

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE ASSISTANT for an import business, connected with Fire, Life and Marine Insurance, to take the place of retiring partner—one with means preferred. Address W. K. Post Office, Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CLEARANCE SALE.

NOW PROCEEDING.
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

PREVIOUS TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

See Expresses and Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Lessee & Proprietor, HARRY STANLEY.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC, BURLESQUE, DRAMATIC & PANTOMIME CO.

THIS EVENING,

"M I K A D O."

TO-MORROW—The beautiful Burlesque in 3 Acts, of "SHE-E."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Military in uniform Half-Price to Back Seats only.

Hook your Seats at once. Plans at KELLY & WASH, Ltd.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

Captain Daucaster, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the Darvel Bay Trading Company, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st of June, 1890, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing, the subjoined Resolution:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies' Ordinances 1865; to 1885, and that FREDERICK ALEXANDER, ALFRED BURING BROCKELMANN & JUSTUS FREDRICH HEINRICH HEYD, composing the Firm of REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., be the Liquidators of the said Company, and their remuneration as such Liquidators be the same as that allowed them as General Managers of the Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1890.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., General Managers.

8-9

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.

Foochow, 6th June, 1890.

F. C. KEEKA.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF RE-OPENING.

A portion of the New Buildings of the above Company, known as the PEAK HOTEL, and situated at Victoria Gap, adjoining the tramway station, being completed and furnished, business will be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant. Residents and visitors wishing to stay at the Peak will find every comfort and accommodation, together with refreshing cool breezes and magnificent view.

Special attention has been given to the Dining Rooms and Bar, to make this a pleasant resort for residents during the hot summer months.

TABLE D'HOTEL is supplied with every available luxury, the cutlery being under special management is by far the best in or near Hongkong. WINE and SPIRITS, &c. only the best brands and quality are kept.

W. THOMAS, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 19th June, 1890, at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at No. 2, Blue Buildings, First Floor, the residence of Mrs. LEATHERBARROW.

THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

CRETONE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, WRITING DESKS, BOOK CASE, SMALL COTTAGE PIANO by R. BORD, Black and Gold PICTURES, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, KNIFE CLEANER, IRON BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESS, &c. MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, and MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE, Double WARDROBES, with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, TIN BATHS, PATENT ICE CHEST, FERNS, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMER, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"DEVAWONGSE."

Captain P. H. Loft, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE."

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lyemum, TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 P.M. and 6.30 P.M., the line of fire being in a South Easterly direction from the Battery; also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instants, from Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 6 P.M., between lines running North West and North East from the Battery. All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 13th June, 1890.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from South Shore Battery, Stone Cutters Island, from the 2nd to 16th June, between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 10 A.M. daily (Sundays excepted). The line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from the Battery. All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply and contract for TEAK, and Manila and Borneo TIMBER suitable for Piers, Wharves, Ship and House-building, Railway Sleepers and Carriages, Furniture, &c. MOLAYE, ARANGA, and BILLIAN resist the attacks of the S-worm and White Ant.

Timber sawn to Specification either at Ports of Shipment or at the Bowington Sawmills, Hongkong.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1890.

H. FOURNIER & Co.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of this shop, consisting of Groceries, Wines, etc., all of the best quality, will from this date be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1890.

THE MACAO BATH-HOUSES.

M. T. J. COLLACO, in again establishing the Bath-houses at Macao for the summer season, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Foreign Communities of Hongkong and Canton; who, as occasional visitors, desire to enjoy a course of sea-bathing under the best possible circumstances. The accommodation has been made as comfortable and complete as circumstances will allow, and the charges are, as last year, fixed at a most moderate tariff.

A Bar will be one of the features of the establishment, where refreshments can be obtained at very low rates.

The Bath-houses will be opened from the 18th inst. until the 30th September.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For each person (for the season) \$1.00

"Married couples" 2.00

"Families" 3.00

"Single bath, towels, etc. included" 0.50

"TEOBALD J. COLLACO"

Macao, 16th May, 1890.

MOGUL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATHAN"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, the 11th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PATHAN"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, the 11th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1890.

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lyemum, TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 P.M. and 6.30 P.M., the line of fire being in a South Easterly direction from the Battery; also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instants, from Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 6 P.M., between lines running North West and North East from the Battery. All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th May, 1890.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly Competition for the FAKI CHALLENGE CUP will take place TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M. Position: standing, at 200 yards—Sitting or kneeling at 300 yards. Entrance Fee 30 cents. A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 4.30 P.M.

C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1890.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH Subjects travelling in Japan, and British Residents, not being in Japanese Employment, are requested to take notice that applications for TRAVELLING PASSPORTS should be made through H.M. Consulates or Vice-Consulates, at the open ports or in Tokyo, and not directly to the British Legation.

In view of the facility with which local passes may now be obtained from the Japanese Authorities through the Consulates in Yokohama, Kobe, and Manama, immediately upon the arrival of travellers, no applications sent from abroad will in future be entertained unless in special circumstances.

British Legation, Tokyo, 30th April, 1890.

Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$99 per share, sellers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$70 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 40 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, buyers.
 Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$52 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$168 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$76 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—28 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$81 per share, buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Newland Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$310 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, nominal.
 The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Sengle Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Darnley Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$30 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$87 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$38 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, sellers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, buyers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—\$124 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Croad, 13th June.—Whampoa 13th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 13th June.—Newchwang 5th June, Beans.—Melchers & Co.
 POLLUX, German steamer, 898, H. Hellmers, 13th June.—Saigon 9th June, General.—Melchers & Co.
 NIKSTEIN, German steamer, 769, Kenneweg, 13th June.—Newchwang 4th June, Beans.—Melchers & Co.
 AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 13th June.—Nagasaki 7th June, Coals.—A. G. Morris.
 DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, T. Purdy, 13th June.—Shanghai, via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, 6th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Albatros, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
 Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 Albany, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
 Arratoon Apar, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 Lombardy, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
DEPARTURES.
 June 12, Taiyuan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
 June 13, Smith, Chinese steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 June 13, McBeth, British steamer, for Kobe.
 June 13, Canton, British str., for Whampoa.
 June 13, Marit, German steamer, for Halphong.
 June 13, Arratoon Apar, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 June 13, General Werrari, German steamer, for Yokohama.

June 13, Braunschweig, German steamer, for Shanghai.
 June 13, Falkenberg, German str., for Saigon.
 June 13, Buephalus, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per Pollux, str., from Saigon, 14 Chinese.
 Per Arratoon Apar, str., from Shanghai, &c.—3 Europeans and 28 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
 Per Arratoon Apar, str., for Singapore.—4 Europeans and 24 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
 Per Albatros, str., for Hoihow, &c.—80 Chinese.
 Per Fushun, str., for Shanghai.—100 Chinese.
 Per Lombardy, str., for Singapore.—407 Chinese.

The British steamship *Avonch* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 7th instant. Had light to strong variable winds with heavy rain and high sea to Ockau; thence had moderate south-west winds and clear weather.

Post Office.

MAIL WILL CLOSE.
 For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Albatros* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 7.30 A.M.
 For Yokohama.—Per *Strathleven* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Propontis* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, & San Francisco.—Per *Gaelic* to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ALBATROS, British steamer, 1,489, Ed. Porter, 4th June.—Saigon 31st May, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 ALVING, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 13th June.—Fakhoi 9th June, and Hoihow 11th, General.—Widder & Co.
 BATAVIA, British steamer, 2,553, Williamson, 11th June.—Vancouver 12th May, and Yokohama 4th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 BENGLOE, British steamer, 1,158, R. Farquhar, 8th June.—Saigon 4th June, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,571, Alex. Webster, 4th June.—Nagasaki 31st May, Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, H. Berthelsen, 11th June.—Saigon 7th June, Rice and Paddy.—Tung Kee & Co.
 CLYDE, British steamer, 2,198, J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., 8th June.—London, via Bombay 24th May, and Singapore 2nd June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 DEWAGONSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loft, 11th June.—Bangkok 5th June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May.—Manila 30th April, General.—Brandt & Co.
 ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jensen, 10th June.—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—A. R. May.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan, Hongkong Government tender.
 FREDRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 8th May.—Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.
 GAELE, British steamer, 4,209, W. G. Peame, 2nd June.—San Francisco 8th May, and Yokohama 27th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,508, N. Shannon, 11th June.—Sydney 24th May, and Thursday Island 21st, General.—Russell & Co.
 HAFHONG, British steamer, 1,120, Harris, 11th June.—Kobe 4th June, Coals and General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 HONGKONG, British steamer, 2,046, W. B. Watkins, 7th June.—Shanghai 4th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, G. L. Langborne, 4th June.—Yokohama 25th May, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 MELPOMENE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,043, G. Vallesini, 11th June.—Trieste 15th April, and Singapore 6th June, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,080, F. J. Somers, 9th June.—Saigon 7th June, Rice.—Geo. H. Stevens & Co.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 11th June.—Fookchow 8th June, Amoy 9th, and Swatow 10th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 NANTES LE HAVRE, French steamer, 1,183, Jeffry, 12th June.—Bangkok 5th June, Rice.—A. R. May.
 NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, J. F. Jephson, 8th June.—Bombay 23rd May, and Singapore 2nd June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PHU QUOC, French steamer, 183, V. Valli, 28th Sept.—Touzon 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.
 PILOT FIEST, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, Wm. H. Farrand, 9th June.—Kohi-chang 3rd June, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,588, Berwick, and June.—Saigon 29th May, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 STRATHDRICK, British steamer, 1,514, Clunie, 9th June.—Bangkok 2nd June, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 TERESA, British steamer, 753, J. Slaker, 11th June.—Singapore 4th June, General.—Ban Moh & Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, C. F. Preston, 8th June.—Yokohama 31st May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,820, Rodick, 24th March.—New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.
 ELISE, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May.—New York 5th January, Petroleum.—Captain.
 ELISABETH, German bark, 447, H. Ahrens, 4th June.—Siam (Oranby Bay) 13th May, Hardwood.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.
 JOHN D. BREWER, American bark, 900, W. Yorselyn, 8th June.—Honolulu 6th May, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
 JOSEPH H. SCAMMEL, British ship, 1,410, Bolt, 3rd May.—Shanghai 29th April, General.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.
 LANDSEER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 27th May.—New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June.—Hamburg 25th Jan., General.—Stommens & Co.
 PARAMITA, American ship, 1,493, C. D. Prescott, 28th May.—New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 SORIE, Norwegian bark, 171, J. L. Winkler, 31st May.—Menado 2nd May, Ebony.—Stommens & Co.
 STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,526, E. D. Nickells, 14th May.—Singapore 21st April, Timber.—Order.
 TAKAPACA, British bark, 496, H. Kennet, 29th May.—Sandakan 29th April, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,716, McLeod, 29th May.—New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting the *Honam* will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 9 A.M., returning from Macao at Midnight.
 Passengers wishing to return by the *Kiungchow* leaving Macao at 6 P.M., can do so.
 First Class Fare to Macao and Back \$2.
 No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese Servants, 50 Cents each way. No Chits will be taken.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 T. ARNOLD, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1890.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are respectfully requested to attend a PRIVATE MEETING at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
 A. O. GOURDIN, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:—
 I.—The purpose of counteracting influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.
 II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.
 III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.
 N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET, the temporary quarters—until further notice.
 All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.
 By direction of the Committee.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1890.

GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
 No. 2, Duddell Street,
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammer's Auction Rooms).
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

M. R. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE in all the newest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours, by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

NOTICE.

THOMAS KEAR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16-Bund, Yokohama, next door to Faisari's Photographic Studio.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and absorbed for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, COUGHS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).

Hongkong, 7th December, 1888.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

To take effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour,
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour,
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour,
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M. 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1890.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR.

INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voljlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000. RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. I. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. B. E. NOBLE, Esq. POON PONG, Esq. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPIRYNE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 35 grains troy)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

JY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTI-SEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS.

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES at the Victoria Peak, near the Flagstaff, Immediate Possession.

Apply to E. JONES HUGHES.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

TO BE LET.

BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.

Apply to HUGHES & EZRA.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1890.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.

2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Que. n's Road Central.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 8, Upper Mosque Terrace.

Possession 1st July. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to No. 44, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1890.

TO BE LET.

From 1st July next.

THE GROUND FLOOR of our Offices in Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, and now in the occupation of the Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation). The central position of these Premises makes them very desirable for OFFICES.

Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1890.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 11, ELGIN TERRACE.

Apply to I. SAMUEL.

No. 24, Elgin Terrace.

Hongkong 7th May, 1890.

TO LET.

NOS. 31 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1890.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, each have 6 spacious Rooms.

Apply to THE HEAD SHROFF of the Chartered Bank of India, &c.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1890.

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 3, Blue Buildings.

From 1st June.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 29th April, 1890.

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.